

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents the procedures used in conducting the research. It covers research design, research approach, research object, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

They are two kinds of research design, those are Qualitative and Quantitative research design. Research designs, which are generally referred to as research methods have been classified differently by different scholars depending on the perspective they take. Some scholars (Bogdan & Biklen, 1982) discuss research methods under two broad headings: qualitative research as opposed to quantitative research. Gay (1987) indicates that while naturalistic researchers prefer qualitative methodologies, such as participant observation and in-depth interviewing, rationalistic researchers tend to use quantitative methodologies such as random selection of subjects and administration of standardized instruments.

This research used a descriptive qualitative design as the research design. *The researcher used* because the data were not in the form of number and did not need statistical analysis, but in the form of description of words. Flick (2009) states that qualitative research is analyzing a concrete case in the temporal and local particularly and initiating from people expression, perception, and activities in their local context of some social phenomena.

The phenomenon that is described and interpreted are about the figurative language that found on “*I wanna be yours*” single’s of Arctic Monkeys.

3.2 Research Approach

Approach refers to the way someone comes closer or enters personal relation with somebody or something. Since this research belongs to literature, approach refers to the researcher’s view toward the literary work; this deals with the theories applied by the researcher to view the thing related to research. Approach, in this research, is such the researcher’s framework in term of defining, classifying, analyzing, interpreting, and evaluating the poem as a piece of literary works.

According to Abrams (1999), literary approaches consist of four types: pragmatic, mimetic, expressive, and objective approach. These approaches can be usefully distinguished; whether they are used for explaining and judging a literary work, they primarily refer the work, to the outer world, to the reader, or even to the author, or else they treat the work as an entity in itself. The followings are the definition of each approach:

1. Mimetic

Mimetic approach views the literary work as an imitation, or reflection, or representation of the world and human life, and the primary criterion applied to a work is the "truth" of its representation to the subject matter that it represents. Since this approach is kind of reflection of truth, the researcher needs the related data to the literary work that is going to be represented.

2. Pragmatic

Pragmatic approach views the work as something, which is constructed in order to

achieve certain effects on the audience (effects such as aesthetic pleasure, instruction, or kinds of emotion), and it tends to judge the value of the work according to its success in achieving that aim; this approach is interested in the effect on the reader or audience, which stresses on the benefit that can be taken by the readers after reading the literary works.

3. Expressive

Expressive approach treats a literary work primarily in relation to its author. It defines poetry as an expression, overflow, utterance of feelings, or as the product of the poet's imagination on operating perceptions, thoughts, and feelings; it tends to judge the work by its sincerity, or its adequacy to the poet's individual state of mind. Expressive approach often seeks in the work evidences of the particular temperament and experiences of the author who consciously or unconsciously has revealed himself or herself in it.

4. Objective

Objective approach deals with a work of literature as something that stands free from extrinsic relations to the poet, or to the audience, or to the environing world. Objective approach describes the literary product as a self-sufficient and autonomous object, or else as a world-in-itself, which is to be contemplated as its own end, and to be analyzed and judged by intrinsic criteria: such as its complexity, coherence, equilibrium, integrity, and the interrelations of its component elements. Additionally, objective approach is free from author's experience and social culture background.

The approach that was used in this research was objective approach, in which this research is not dealing with the literary writer, the audience, or even the environing world

of the poet and the poem: such as whom, where, when, and how the poem was written. In this research, otherwise, the researcher only focused on the world of the poem in itself rather than its envioning world or even the audience of the literary work.

3.3 Research Object

The object of this research is the songs consisted in *I wanna be yours* single of *Arctic Monkeys*. The resercher directly ascertained the info from the song lyric in [kapan lagi.com](http://kapanlagi.com). This song was selected because recommended from the web site. Compared to other songs the researcher choose this song because, only this song is there are many figurative language. The process of this object itself is starting from reading the lyric from the web site and the researcher search a popular song by *Arctic Monkeys* and then the researcher download the song through the [kapan lagi.com](http://kapanlagi.com) and then the researcher listens to the song. [Kapan lagi.com](http://kapanlagi.com) may be a web site that's wide used search words realize to search out the lyrics of the song. Next, the researcher attempts to find the words, phrase and sentence which contain figurative language and also grasping the meaning of each figurative language after that the researcher make a note which is one of the used figurative language.

3.4 Data Collection

Stommel & Wills (2004) define that data collection refers to gathering of all the related information to the research questions or hypotheses. The researcher, in this research, collects the data by using written material. The followings are the step taken in collecting the data:

1. Listening while reading the song lyrics.
2. Selecting the sentences containing figurative language.

3. Grouping the lyric into figurative language type.

3.5 Data Analysis

After the data were collected, the researcher comes up to the data analysis. According to Hatch (2002), “analysis means organizing and interrogating data in ways that allow researchers to see patterns, identify themes, discover relationships, develop explanations, make interpretations, mount critiques, or generate theories”. In term of data analysis, the followings are the steps taken by the researcher in analyzing the data:

1. Understanding the meaning of the song by comprehensively listening while reading it.
2. Classifying figurative language types that were found in the song lyrics.
3. Describing the meaning of figurative language used based on its type.
4. Drawing conclusion based on the result of data analysis.